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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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February 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m.  
Humidity 52

February 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 66  
Humidity 87 "

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.11.

7577 日二十一

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

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## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

British Admiralty on the Alert.

London, February 2.  
Sir Edward Carson, in a letter regretting that a cold did not permit of him attending the War Loan meeting at Hull, said he did not conceal the grave danger he felt at Germany's threat of submarine, but stated that the Admiralty were tirelessly grappling with the problem day and night.

Dutch and Danish Restrictions.

London, February 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Dutch shipping is forbidden to leave territorial waters.

A Copenhagen Company, which has been carrying agricultural products to Britain, has suspended sailings.

A Last Desperate Bluff?

London, February 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the evening papers generally consider it possible that the German Note is a last desperate bluff, and that Germany will break out, finding that the American temper cannot be tried too far. But they are unanimous in declaring that the Note demands the instant and alert attention of the whole nation and the support of President Wilson, even in the event of war.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a statement, demands that President Wilson shall not instantly to prevent the murder of non-combatants, and urges the seizure of the German interned ships on the perpetration of the first atrocity.

Norwegian Precautions.

London, February 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says mails and goods traffic to England has been suspended.

Denmark's Attitude.

London, February 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that at a secret sitting of the Birkdag the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that it was the Government's intention to endeavour to ensure a maintenance of trade with other countries.

All parties approved, and the sitting was closed by the Speaker appealing to members to meet the new situation with dignity and tranquility.

Swedish Opinion.

London, February 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says the Press hesitates to pronounce definitely an opinion on the new situation. It recognises it as serious, and recalls the German proclamation of February last year, and the feeble results which accrued therefrom.

Excitement in Spain.

London, February 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, excitement resulting from the German Note is most intense. There are continuous conferences between Ministers and the Military and Naval authorities. The Foreign Minister conferred with the American Ambassador from midnight until two in the morning.

The Premier announced that the situation was undeniably grave. He deprecated any discussion of the nature of Spain's reply to Germany, but thought it was unnecessary to close Parliament for the present. A number of Senators urged an increase in armaments.

Time for Neutrals to Act.

London, February 2.  
The Attorney General, Sir F. E. Smith, speaking at Cardiff, said that no belligerent in the world's history had ever dared such a challenge to a proud and powerful neutral. "We believe that we Allies are strong enough to fight out the quarrel for ourselves. We have been the custodian of the honour of neutrals; now we shall tell them to be the custodians of their own. We only ask that when the time for settlement comes, those who have sacrificed shall decide."

Germany Boasting.

London, February 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, commenting on the German Note, the *Düsseldorfer General Anzeiger* says the pray from unrestricted submarine is problematical, owing to the few sailings. Germany's welfare is most urgent, and the law of neutrals does not matter.

The *Rheinisch Westfaelische* expects that President Wilson will warn Americans not to enter the war zones. The North Sea and the Mediterranean must be the grave of British greatness.

Spanish Sailings Prohibited.

London, February 2.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Minister of Marine has telegraphed to the Spanish port authorities temporarily prohibiting sailings.

Dutch Protection for Shipping.

London, February 2.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that at a Conference between the Government and shipowners, the possibility was discussed of continuing neutral shipping, especially to the Dutch Indies.

The Government promised to support this, and also to protest the vessels now afloat. In the meantime, the Government suggested that ships should not sail unless the Government were consulted first.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMANY'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

Will America Break With Germany?

London, February 2.

Today's New York newspapers almost unanimously declare that a break with Germany is only a matter of a few hours. This is based on unofficial conjectures and gleanings from Washington. There has been no official statement.

Decline of the Mark.

London, February 2.

According to Reuter, the mark in New York has fallen to 60, the lowest on record.

A Real and Formidable Peril.

London, February 2.

The British Press does not conceal the belief that the German threat implies a real and formidable peril, demanding all the endurance of the nation. It is of opinion that this frightfulness has long been anticipated by the Allies, and that it was considered at the recent Naval Conference in London. Confidence is expressed that preparation has been made to meet it. The greatest difficulty will be submarine minelayers.

Germany is in a situation compared to that of Napoleon in 1812, when he vainly tried to achieve a decision by commerce-destroying. It is not doubted that the Kaiser's declaration of war on the whole civilised world will not succeed in saving the Hohenzollern Dynasty.

It is anticipated that the United States, like Britain in 1914, will prove that Germany has made another psychological miscalculation.

The *Morning Post* suggests that high German prisoners should be placed on hospital ships as hostages.

The *Daily Chronicle* urges the Allies to agree on penalties that they will exact after the war, specifying the persons they will penalise collectively and notifying Germany thereof now.

MORE SINKINGS.

London, February 1.

The sinking of the following steamers is announced:—Modiva (Norwegian), Pantanico (Spanish), and Daisy (Danish).

THE COMING WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Reinforcements from Russian Fronts.

London, February 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, except in the Riga section, where three Divisions of German reinforcements have arrived, the enemy is transferring considerable German troops from the Russian fronts to the Western front, in view of the impending clash there.

A French Communiqué.

London, February 2.

A French communiqué says:—An enemy attack south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, failed.

There is lively artillery fire in the sectors of Bouzey, on the right bank of the Meuse, and Mazingal, in the Vosges.

A German aeroplane bombed Dunkirk, but there were no casualties and very insignificant damage.

Strong English Attacks.

London, February 2.

A German wireless official message says:—Between Armentières and Arras, numerous strong English advances failed.

There is lively reconnoitring activity south-west of Miramont, and north-east of Lessay.

The English penetrated our position on the Guédecourt-Beaufencourt road.

Our counter attack recaptured the lost ground, and we took some prisoners.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

Some Illuminating Figures.

London, February 2.

According to a Paris message, the Bureau Veritas publishes statistics of the losses of merchant shipping in the war. Germany, it says, has lost 400, or 24 per cent. of her total tonnage. The Allies, on the other hand, have lost 1,646, of which 1,520 were submarine, the latter including 1,110 British, or 11 per cent. of the British fleet before the war.

The losses of the Allies have been practically made good by building and captures.

Germany's loss is 1,200,000 tons which is counter-balanced by a construction of 670,900 tons, while 900,000 tons are in the course of building.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

London, February 1.

The newspapers generally welcome Mr. Walter Long's announcement in regard to the German Colonies.

The *Daily Chronicle* suggests that it might be usefully supplemented by a similar announcement regarding Mesopotamia.

NATIONAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

London, February 1.

A Woman's Department of the National Service Directory has been established. The wife of Mr. Tenant, former Secretary for Scotland, has been appointed Director, and Miss Violet Markham has been made Assistant Director.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES' WAGES.

London, February 1.

A Court of Arbitration has awarded the Lancashire cardroom workers a ten per cent. advance in wages, as from the 11th inst., stipulating that this shall be regarded as war wages, due to and dependent on a continuance of the present abnormal conditions.

Either side may apply for a revision of the award after August, and subsequent variations shall be for half-yearly periods only.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY'S NEW THREAT.

Various Opinions.

Amsterdam, February 2.

The passage in Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's oration:—"The Admiralty and Fleet are firmly convinced that Great Britain will be brought to peace by force of arms as the result of the experience of submarine warfare,"—is taken as a text by the German Press, the comments unanimously singling out Great Britain as the enemy and promising unheard of terrors which will "mortally hit the Island people."

The semi-official Austrian "Fremdenblatt" hopes that the peace for which the world is longing will be brought nearer by the employment of the strongest means against "the tyrant of the seas."

Allies not to be intimidated.

Paris, February 2.

The papers, while recognising that the task of the Allied fleets is daily becoming harder refuse to be intimidated by the threat of further atrocities at the very moment when the enemy's force is failing.

Secret Reichstag Debate.

Amsterdam, February 2.

The Reichstag is debating Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech in secret session.

America Indignant.

Washington, February 2.

High indignation is being felt at the German Note, and the opinion is freely expressed that the severance of diplomatic relations is inevitable.

Later.

Indications as to the Government's course will not be announced until certain steps are taken through the Navy Department and Treasury as to the safeguarding of American ports and other interests.

In the Concord (New Hampshire) Legislature Mr. Tait said that a dangerous crisis had arisen in German-American relations. He emphasised the necessity for hastening military and naval preparedness.

It is believed that a communication has been sent or is about to be sent to Germany warning against unrestricted submarine warfare and threatening the severance of diplomatic relations if Germany persists in breaking her pledge to the United States.

New York Port Unsealed.

New York, February 2.

The Port has been "unsealed."

GERMAN VESSEL SUNK.

Charleston, South Carolina, February 2.

The German freighter "Liebenfels" which had been tied up since the outbreak of the war, has sunk.

The Captain declined the assistance of tugs. It is believed that the vessel was scuttled.

GERMAN LIES.

London, February 2.

The Admiralty state that a German wireless message alleges that the "Britannic" carried 2,600 British soldiers who were not invalids. The allegation is based on the sworn testimony of Albert Messany, the Austrian singer, who was interned at Malta at the outbreak of war and who returned to England in November aboard the "Britannic" because he was in invalid, after which he was repatriated.

The German Press messages are filled with similar falsehoods with a view to manufacturing pretexts for the latest methods of warfare. It is announced that it cannot be too emphatically re-stated that never since the beginning of the war have any but invalids and hospital staff embarked in any British hospital ships.

BRITISH POSITION.

London, February 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We improved our position north of Beaumont Hamel and carried out a successful raid south-east of Neuville St. Vaast. We repulsed attempts to approach our line south-east of Armentières and east of Ypres. Two other attacks in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete by strong parties, dressed in white, were beaten back with heavy casualties. The enemy's artillery was more active to the south of Ypres.

The British took prisoner 1,228 Germans, including 27 officers in January.

Among the regiments which specially distinguished themselves was the Second Battalion of the 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

A French communiqué says:—"There is nothing to report except a lively artillery duel at Hermansvillerkopf and east of Metzeral.

## DUTCH REFUSE FOOD FOR BRUSSELS.

Starvation Behind the Enemy Lines.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Under influence of the good things obtainable in Holland, a certain Prussian officer whose duty is to buy foodstuffs here for the city of Brussels, has been talking too openly and loudly about conditions in Brussels and the feelings among the German occupants.

By curious luck I was able to hear this typical, overbearing emissary discourse at large on military and other matters. As dinner proceeded he threw caution to the winds and said many things which, if they should meet the eyes of his superiors, will probably prevent his return here at Christmas, when he hopes to enjoy another spell of freedom, peace and plenty.

He declared the conditions regarding food at Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing and adjacent villages were indeed shocking and terrible. The population were always on the verge of starvation. Should such conditions continue, the result must be the speedy physical collapse of vast numbers of people.

In Brussels, he said, the hotels frequented exclusively by German officers were able to obtain supplies of fat at 50. a kilogramme, whereas the population must pay five times this sum for the same quantity when any is available. "But," added this typical Prussian, "so long as we are well fed the others can perish miserably (le peuple peut crever)."

He spoke of Brussels as an earthly paradise for German officers. It has all the charms of Paris in miniature. However, he admitted there was a general impression that their stay at Brussels would not continue much longer. He confirmed the news I have already sent that people are not allowed

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Brave Russia! In consequence of the Russian warning of reprisals, Germany has agreed to abolish the punishment of tying Russian prisoners to stakes and to substitute imprisonment. As Germany is treating over a thousand Russian officer prisoners as privates in the matter of maintenance, Russia has retaliated by treating similarly all German officer prisoners. Germany has now intimated that she has withdrawn the repressive measures regarding Russian officers, including the prohibition in some camps of writing home.

## A Gallant Veteran.

The record of Staff Sergeant Joseph Grisenthwaite, of Lancaster, should bring the red blush of shame to all shirkers and Objects. He enlisted at the age of 60—he is now 63. They put him in for Home service, but he kept on trying for the front, and at length got there. He has had eleven months' fighting, including four pitched battles on the Somme. When his leg was hit, he dodged the doctor and would not lay off. He was sent home recently to hospital for shell-shock. But he wants to go back! He is an honour to Lancashire, and to the Empire.—John Bull.

## Why Australia is not Wrecked.

Mr. Phillip L. Harris, a Sydney journalist, who is at present on active service in France, has written the following interesting letter:—"Australia is far ahead of the rest of the world in its social legislation," he writes:—"This fact was brought home to me more than ever during a recent visit to Paris. I was dining one day with a party of French and Anglo-French journalists. All of these gentlemen showed a remarkably thorough knowledge of Australian industrial and social legislation. They spoke very highly of our ideals, and the daring manner we had set about in achieving them. But they pointed out how impossible it would be for European nations to attempt anything of the kind; it would be impossible to do in an old, densely-populated country what could be achieved in a young, wealthy country like Australia. However, I afterwards met a French journalist, who had spent some time in Australia, and he spoke depreciatingly of what to him seemed our ultra-democratic legislation. He said that, if it were not for the fact that we had a huge, wealthy country to play with, we would have wrecked it long ago."

## South Manchurian Syndicate.

In the Chancery Division on 20th ult. Mr. Justice Peterson heard an application to restore to the list and fix date for hearing of the action South Manchurian Syndicate, Ltd., v. Bush. Mr. Hughes, K. C., said the trial of this action was opened on March 16 of this year, the plaintiff alleging that they were entitled to an option with regard to certain concessions in South Manchuria after a final edict of the Chinese Government. A defence was raised that the plaintiff had parted with their option to a Mr. Troop. Plaintiff replied that Troop had parted with his interests, which had reverted to them. An action against Troop was pending, and the case was allowed to stand over pending the hearing of the Troop action. Now that this had been disposed of it was desired to restore the action against Bush to the list and to fix an early day in next sitting for the hearing. Counsel said the parties were entitled to amend their particular in so far as they were affected by the Troop case, but he understood the other side wanted a general liberty to amend, which he contended, they could not do at this stage. Mr. Tomlin, K. C., said China was passing through changes which were kaleidoscopic. Having regard to this and other matters which had come to their notice, they desired to considerably amend the defence. The master was allowed to stand over to the first day of next sitting.

## AT LAST.

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## DEATHS.

WICKING.—On the 1st instant, at her residence Milton Road Bournemouth, Mrs. Hannah Wicking, widow of the late Mr. Harry Wicking.

LIANG CHENG.—At his residence No. 33, Robinson Road, Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., died this morning after a prolonged illness. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

## CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

In another column, under the above heading, we publish a very frank statement by Feng Kuo-cheong, China's Vice-President, as to the disagreement among the various political bodies of the country. Marshal Fung makes a very able effort at giving a perfectly fair picture of the situation; but there is apparent in almost every one of his paragraphs that sense of helplessness that is noticeable in the more sincere statements of any of China's public men. He is, one feels, honestly trying to solve one of the most difficult problems in the world; he is anxious to do justice to all parties by taking into full consideration their respective claims; he is more than eager to be consistent and to support the National Assembly whose re-convocation he himself formerly advocated; he is keen to settle a variety of things, but—When Feng Kuo-cheong was elected Vice-President we took the liberty of suggesting that far more of the burden of facing real difficulties would fall on his shoulders than on those of President Li, and, from the fact that the latter gentleman continues to be little more than a very much bewildered puppet, it looks as though our prophecy was not very wide of the mark. Perhaps we were only stating the obvious—a failing to which most prophets are addicted. But that as it may, the Vice-President certainly has his hands more than full, and we would give a good deal to know how he proposes to deal with the very conflicting elements which make up the political China of 1917.

Not for the first time, it would seem that it is the Chinese in foreign countries who are causing him the greater part of his perplexities. The Kuomintang—that almost impossible mixture of honest patriots, rogues, mere malcontents and mere experimenters—is still very much alive among the Chinese of Japan, America, the Dutch Indies, Hongkong and the Straits. Its members in these various parts have contributed, at one time or another, very large sums for political objects good and bad in China, and they sometimes remind the Peking Government that their past generosity gives them a right to a voice in national affairs. On this occasion they modestly propose (so it is asserted) to turn out one Cabinet and put in another, to make the present Premier Minister for War (with no less worthy a coadjutor than Li Lieh-kuan, whose exploits at Canton a few months ago of course eminently qualify him for the handling of the military matters of a big country); to give the Vice-President himself no hand in the army's affairs; and, above all, to cashier Li Yuan-hung—and to set up in his place Shum Chun-huen as President! One gasps as one reads. Give Shum six months in that office and, at the end, he will probably be King of China: subject, of course, to the overlordship of a foreign Power whereto he is such an enthusiastic admirer.

General Fung followed the best course open to him; communicated with the various Provincial heads, asking for their opinion, and, to their great credit be it said, they signified their willingness to leave the matter to him; whereupon he replied to the Kuomintang as follows: "Support the President; maintain the Cabinet; respect the National Assembly." So far, so good; but then comes the time for that irrepressible *enfant terrible*, the venerable scion of Anhui—Chang Fun—to put in his word, and stoutly to refuse to countersign the message, on the score that one could not tell people to respect a National Assembly that did not respect itself. Then followed further complications, as our readers will see from the text—each one of them going further to prove that China's stalwarts emphatically refuse to practise the virtue of unity; and, so far as we can see, things remain as they were before: in a beautiful state of chaos. Poor China. When and how will her deliverance come? She blunders in this direction, and then in that; forever taking steps in the dark, forever listening to wrong counsellors; forever borrowing money, forever bleeding from the wounds which some of her own children have inflicted by their corruption and double dealing. What is going to be the end?

Teutonic Hypocrisy.  
Not the least interesting feature of the German Imperial Chancellor's speech announcing adherence to the policy of ruthless submarine warfare is the passage which speaks of Germany's anxious desire to live on good neighbourly relations with Belgium. The German statesman who, in face of the condition of unspeakable slavery to which the Belgians have been brought under Teutonic brutality, could utter such a sentiment as that, must either be possessed of a sense of grim and tragic humour which is hardly in keeping with the times, or be a blackguard hypocrite of the most deeply dyed order imaginable. The whole world, we have no doubt, will regard him in the latter light. Germany deserves friendship with Belgium! The bare possibility of such a development is unthinkable. We suppose that when the German hordes swept down on helpless but, with plucky, Belgians; when her women and children were murdered by these same hounds; when historic churches and buildings were made a target of German gunners; when huge monetary exactions were forced on the people to help keep the German armies in the field; when husbands and fathers were torn from their wives and children and deported to Germany—all this, we suppose, was merely Germany's little way of showing her friendliness to those who had been guilty of no more serious an offence than the attempted defence of their land against invasion by a conscienceless nation.

## Can We Forget?

No doubt Germany would like Belgium to forget all about these things, and to extend to her the hand of friendship. But in Belgium, or any nation on the face of the earth, likely to blot out from memory Germany's terrible record in that occupied territory? That is impossible. Germany's catalogue of crimes in Belgium will for ever be remembered against her. Neither will it be forgotten that in August, 1914, Britain was asked by Germany to remain neutral on certain conditions, one of which was that we should condone the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, though the German Government was pledged by Treaty to uphold it. The world knows what our answer was. We demonstrated our friendship; we did not talk about it. And it is to us, and to our ally France, that Belgium to-day confidently looks for deliverance. America's Plight.

Whidoe does the United States propose to do, just now? It is easy for us Britons to judge America; it is even easier to misjudge her: the really difficult task lies in being absolutely fair to her. Her present position is that she has about a million and a half of trained German soldiers within her territory—most of them already in possession of a certain quantity of arms and ammunition; and an appreciable percentage (twenty would probably not be overstating the case) of the men in her army and navy are Germans. The country teams with active sympathizers with Germany—Dutch, Swedish, Irish-American and German-American; it also teems with people who have a little habit of warbling: "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier;" many of its politicians are swayed entirely either by women, or else by "trust," whose honesty and patriotism may be written down as doubtful. Finally, it has a President who is no more fit to see a country through a big war than to command a battleship. Then how do those in or out of America, who are always telling us that she should enter into the war, propose that she should set about it? Even while she is at peace with Germany, her munitions factories, ships etc. are never altogether safe from the bombs of the hyphenates, and at any time she may find herself the victim of a general strike of workers who have been influenced by the money of these pestilential plotters. In a word, if America is to declare war on Germany, it can only be on the understanding that a tolerably large army be sent from Europe to help her against the Germans who have so kindly accepted her hospitality. But can Europe afford that just now?

The Gazette notifies that the Government proposes to erect a public latrine above May Road, east of the Peak Tramway, near the path connecting May and Barker Roads, and also at the junction of Castle and Robinson Roads. Any objection must be sent in writing to the Colonial Secretary so as to reach his office not later than Friday, the 23rd inst.

New at the Job.  
A woman, with an ugly gash over her right eye, summoned an elderly Chinese for assault, at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector O'Sullivan said the people were shipwreckers who went out to vessels to see what they could pick up in the way of scraps of rice. Complaint was new at the game, and defendant evidently objected to her queering his pitch and struck her on the eye with his fist. Defendant said complainant scolded him, and attempted to strike her. He told her he was much older than she was. She got hold of his coat and was running away when she fell and injured her eye. He was set upon by three people and the buttons on his coat were broken. His Wor-ship beat him over.

## DAY BY DAY.

THE MOST WASTED OF ALL DAYS IS THAT ON WHICH ONE HAS NOT LAUGHED.—Chamfort.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4½d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 35th anniversary of the death of Sir William Palliser, the artillerist.

Prize Distribution.  
Lady May is to present the prizes at the Kowloon British School on Wednesday next at 4.30 p.m.

Removal of Graves.  
H. E. the Governor has made an order for the removal of certain graves on Crown land in the Sockungoo Valley.

Suicide.  
A Chinese, aged about 35 years was found suspended by the neck from a tree at Wan-chai yesterday. Death was due to strangulation.

Calendar.  
A. B. the Swedish Trading Company in China, agents for the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd., have sent us attractive wall calendar.

Kailan Output.  
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 20 amounted to 16,223 tons and the sales during the period to 35,821 tons.

The Army Act.  
A Proclamation by H. E. the Governor provides that His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Missions to Seamen.  
The Rev. W. T. Featherstone, Chaplain to the Missions to Seamen, is to preach at St. John's Cathedral tomorrow at 11 a.m. Collections are to be taken on behalf of the Mission.

Cracker Firing.  
The Court was packed at the Magistracy this morning with people charged with firing crackers in contravention of the regulations at Chinese New Year. Varying fines were inflicted.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.  
Those ladies who have not sent in a sufficient number of cards for handicapping may still send them in up to February 9 (inclusive) in time to receive correct handicaps for the Railway Club.

A Conditional Resolve.  
A Chinese was very frank in his defence before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was charged with hawking without a licence. Defendant said he had a lot of grass string which he wanted to sell, and he decided that if he sold it he would buy a licence, but if he did not, he would not get one. A fine of \$2 was imposed.

New Latrines.  
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## CHINA'S AFFAIRS.

The Pretensions of Shum Chun-huen.

On account of the opposition to the appointment of new Tschun and Shengchang for Chekiang, Shen Ting-yi, Speaker of Chekiang Assembly, and two other members have been appointed by the people there to come here, says the *Peking Daily News*, to settle the matter with the Central Government, and on their way to Peking they paid a visit to Vice-President Feng Kuo-cheong at Nanking, who gave the following account in connection with the recent telegram sent by the Tschungs of the provinces to the Central Government demanding the reorganisation of the National Assembly, and criticising President and Premier. Marshal Fung says:—

"Some time ago I received a telegram from a certain high official in Peking stating that, according to a telegram received from a certain foreigner, the Kuomintang members abroad had made the following resolutions: (1) To replace the Tong Cabinet by Tang Chin Cabinet, (2) to replace President Li Yuan-hung (3) to deprive the Vice-President of all military power, and (4) to appoint Tong Chi-jui Minister and Li Lish-kwan, Vice-Minister of War.

"On receipt of the above I telegraphed to all Tschungs and Shangchangs consulting their opinions, and in reply they said that they would all agree with any action I should take. I then sent them another telegram making three proposals, namely, (1) Support the President, (2) maintain the Cabinet, and (3) respect the National Assembly. General Chang Fung, however, refused to countersign the telegram on the ground that there was no reason to respect an Assembly which should by all means be dissolved on account of its incapacity and neglect of duty, and he made a long remark on the subject. I then altered my draft on the 3rd heading to "warn the National Assembly," and finally the first joint telegram of the Tschungs of twenty-two provinces was sent.

"When the representatives of the provinces came to Nanking to celebrate my birthday, they proposed to hold another Conference here similar to that which was held in Hanchow. They said that as the Central Government did not make reply to their telegram, a second one should be despatched, containing the following propositions: (1) The President should dismiss objectionable men from his office, (2) The present Cabinet should be partially re-organized, (3) The National Assembly should be dissolved, or all its members who recently fought and raised trouble in the Hall should be dismissed. (4) The claims of Dr. Sun Yat-sen should be flatly refused. General Wang Tzanyuan, Tschun of Hebei, first raised objection against the proposed telegram, and both the Tschuns of Kianxi and myself also refused to put our signatures on such document, as we believed that the dissolution of the National Assembly would be fraught with serious danger to the nation. I told these representations that I was not ready to agree to their actions as they were not within the legitimate limit of our duties. However in reply they said that they would hold their Conference somewhere else where they could speak a few words without the constraint of law, hence they started for Hsachow. Later on they received a telegram from the Central Government stating that the political outlooks were better and that there was no reason for anxiety by all Tschungs and Sheng-changs. As there seems to be more hope for the National Assembly, the telegram of these representatives has not yet been officially published.

"It must be remembered that I telegraphed to the Central Government and provinces last year advocating the reconvocation of the National Assembly and how could it be consistent for me now to send telegrams demanding for its dissolution? In most Parliaments, there are quarrels and frictions; therefore there is no reason why our National Assembly should be dissolved merely for the quelling of a few members."

The Races.  
February 2.—We have received from Messrs. Noronha and Co. a copy of the race-book for the forthcoming Jockey Club meeting. It is similar to those of previous years, with the significant exception that the space usually allotted to race lotteries is now an acting void.

Our Civil Servants.  
February 3.—"With all due apology to the honest members, it must be said that many of our Civil Servants are cunning scoundrels, who have only sought and who only use their official position as a cloak for the business by which they really live and earn their money. This is more especially the case in the P. W. D."

February 3.—"When the confidence of the State in its repre-

## 1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 3, 1892.)

The Dollar.  
February 3.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2½."

Company Meeting.

January 28.—"The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of Carmichael and Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office, 18, Praya Central, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A very satisfactory report and statement of accounts was submitted and passed. The Company's authorized dividend of 10 per cent, was declared, and the re-election of, and a vote of thanks to, the managing officers terminated the proceedings."

The German Club.

January 29.—"Mid-night at the Hongkong Hotel:—Nervous Guest—Heaven, streward, what is the matter? Is there a riot outside?"

Mac—Oh! no sir, don't be alarmed; it's the German Club having a quiet evening."

Raub Gold Mine.

January 29.—"Mr. Bibby telephoned from Raub on the 18th instant:—"We can see pump in Raub Hole." At last! But wasn't Raub a gold mine? How does it come to produce pumps? Still, it is quite a pleasant surprise to be able to see something in it; and if the crop of pumps turns out equal to assay, a dividend will be the next thing. How much will an ordinary pump fetch at Urcole's?"

"Squeeze."

January 29.—"Eminent Government Contractor to Working Partner—You make offer that overseer \$500 allez same I take? Working Partner—Have make. Contractor—What fashion he look see? Partner—He look see welly angry. Contractor—What thing he take? Partner—He say I blong dam thief. Contractor—Hi-yah! what thing he make? Partner—He take that \$500."

Tableau; curtain to slow music.)

German Guns for China.

February 1.—"Li Hung-chang is stated to have recently ordered a large number of rifled mountain guns from Krupps."

Mr. H. E. Wodehouse.

February 1.—"Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, O.M.G., Police Magistrate, Coroner, and Superintendent of the Government Fire Brigade, etc., is booked to leave Marmilles for Hongkong by the *Messageries Maritimes* steamer *Melbourne* on February 21. We shall be glad to see Mr. Wodehouse, who, whatever else he may be, is a gentleman—very scarce commodity in this gilded but extremely shoddy Colony—and in our opinion he would make an excellent Colonial Secretary for Hongkong. What are the odds, "Brownie," that Mr. Wodehouse doesn't bring out with him his official appointment to that high office?"

The University printer who, on his own responsibility, inserted Charles Wesley's "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing" in the Prayer Book to fill up a blank leaf at the end could have produced a precedent for his action. The Table of Kindred and Affinity first made its appearance in the Prayer Book in the time of Bishop Parker, who instructed the printer to use it for the purpose of filling up a similar blank leaf, which the Bishop thought ought not to be wasted. It has ever since been printed in the Prayer Book, but it has no canonical or Parliamentary authority, and is not included in the "Table of Contents," though it always appears at the end.

The Irish Division in adopting the motto "Ever and Always Faithful," have chosen one not already claimed by any British regiment or division. The nearest is the "Ever Faithful" of the Devonshire Regiment.

As a rule little originality seems to have been shown in selecting regimental mottoes. At least a dozen have "Quis separabit," while even more are proud of "Nemo me impune lacessit." Three regiments adopted "Montis insignia Calpe," for no other reason than that it forms part of the arms of Gibraltar. The Royal Irish Fusiliers with "Feugh-a-ballagh" (Clear the way) are the only regiment with an Irish motto, the Seaforth Highlanders stick to the Scotch "Ouidibh Righ" (Help to the King), while the Welsh Guards swear by "Cymru am Byth" (Wales for ever).

Investigation of the private business affairs of some few of our public servants could be held, there would be some interesting revelations. This is perhaps too much to expect the Government to do, and probably it will fall to the task of the *Telegraph* to do.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Army veteran living at Belfast recently received a medal for serving in the China campaign of 1862, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Still more remarkable was the case of Captain James Gammell, who in 1857 received a military honour gained 73 years previously when he was 17 years of age. As Ensign Gammell he took part in the capture of Bayonne; but leaving the Army shortly afterwards, was overlooked when the honours were distributed. This omission was brought to Queen Victoria's notice on the occasion of her first Jubilee, whereupon Captain Gammell found himself decorated with both the Peninsula Medal and the Jubilee Medal.

Many of the most striking Parliamentary phrases that have become household words are not so much original expressions as apt quotations from older sources, observes the same journal. For instance, the phrase "A leap in the dark," credited to Lord Palmerston, was used two hundred years earlier by Thomas Hobbes, the political writer; Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage" is from Shakespeare's "As You Like It." "Me

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Orders issued yesterday by Lieut. Col. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.  
Pte. V. Marcell having joined is allotted Corps No. 2053 and posted to Centre Section M.G.C.

Resigned.  
No. 1712 Pte. D. C. McDonald is permitted to resign dated 30.1.17.

No. 1413 Corp. J. F. Gross is permitted to resign dated 27.1.17.

Leave.  
No. 1694 Pte. F. W. Gibbons is granted 6 months' leave from 27.1.17.

No. 1580 Gr. G. W. Sewell is granted leave for the duration of the War from 30th March 1917.

No. 1757 Spr. R. C. Fass is granted an extension of leave to 1st April 1917.

No. 945 Sgt. J. L. McPherson is granted 8½ months' leave from 12.2.17.

No. 1760 Pte. W. F. A. Kesperton is granted 6 months' leave from 30.1.17.

No. 1227 Pte. E. Newhouse is granted 1 month's leave from 3.2.17.

No. 1768 Spr. G. A. Miller is granted an extension of leave for the duration of the War.

Transferred.  
No. 1575 Pte. H. Hyndman is transferred from Right Section M.G.C. to Belcher's "6" Section dated 2.2.17.

No. 1747 Spr. C. Dickens is transferred from Engineer Company to "D" On H. E. Vol. Reserves dated 2.2.17.

No. 1794 Pte. F. G. Herridge is transferred from Left Section M.G.C. to Belcher's "6" Section dated 2.2.17.

Struck Off.  
No. 1932 Spr. A. R. D. Stanley Smith is struck off the strength of the Corps dated 2.2.17.

The leave granted to No. 1482 Ics. Corp. R. Brown, No. 1619 Pte. R. E. Atwell, No. 1877 Pte. W. C. Cowan and No. 1655 Pte. U. Santos having expired, they are struck off the strength of the Corps dated 2.2.17.

Promotions.  
To be Sergeant, dated 2.2.17.

—No. 945 Corp. J. L. McPherson. To be Corporal, dated 2.2.17.

—No. 1152 Bomb. H. T. Heath, No. 1226 Bomb. W. Seath.

Notice.  
All ranks are again reminded that they are strictly forbidden to communicate with the Press, either directly or indirectly, on any matter naval or military.

Engineer Company.  
Detail of Engineer Company duties at Locomotives from February 1 to 16, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

Parades.

Sunday, 4th instant:—8.45 a.m. All units at Headquarters for route march. Dress: marching order without tunic, greatcoat, mess tin and ammunition. Helmets to be worn.

Monday 5th instant:—5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G.C. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery and Right Section M.G.C. Musketry and Bayonet exercises on Murray Parade Ground. Specialists Artillery Battery at Headquarters. Left Section M.G.C. and Civil Service Company Musketry and Bayonet exercises at Headquarters. Scouts Company outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Happy Valley for extended order drill. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corp. Edgecumbe and Corp. Grimes. 6.00 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre for examination.

Tuesday 6th instant:—7.15 a.m. Signalling Section "B" class on Cricket Ground for examination. 5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

Wednesday 7th instant:—5.00 p.m. Signalling Section "A" "B" & "C" classes at Happy Valley for field work.

Thursday 8th instant:—5.00 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables. 5.15 p.m. Specialist Artillery Battery at Headquarters.

Friday 9th instant:—5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters. O.S.M. Witchell and Corp. Grimes will attend.

Detailed.

On day 4th instant, Scouts Company; On day 5th instant, Scouts Company; On day 6th

## GERMANY'S FAITH IN SUBMARINES.

More U Boats Being Rapidly Built.

Amsterdam, December 27.—From all sources whence trustworthy news from Germany can be obtained there comes a unanimous declaration that Germany is devoting a very large part of her shipbuilding resources to the work of contracting an enormous fleet of submarines.

For a year past there has been much increased activity in armament work. Hundreds of new factories are now completed and hundreds of others are now transformed from peaceful uses.

All Germany now appears to have come to the conclusion that the submarine is the weapon of the future for the German nation, and that complete victory for Germany, which means utter annihilation for her enemies, can and will thereby be attained.

Day and night the ships are never resting. Already submarines in large numbers are in commission. Indeed, apparently the only limit to the number in commission is the great difficulty of securing crews adequately trained so that new submarines should not prove a greater danger to the crews than to unarmed enemy ships.

One of the chief training centres for the new crews of new submarines is Kiel Harbour. There any day may be seen about 30 of the newest and largest submarines being used solely for the purpose of training crews; but this is by no means the only centre. The most striking features of these new vessels are their great size and the extraordinary shape of the bows.

The outline of the bows is described to me as being like the blade of a scythe, pointing upwards out of the water. By some process, said to be newly invented, this blade is extremely hard and extremely sharp, so that when the submarine, travelling at a moderate rate, strikes a wire hawser an inch and a half thick, it cuts it through as if mere hempen rope.

These new vessels are built and provided for voyages of 70 days, while in case of absolute necessity the voyage can be much extended.

This work of construction and training is not carried out without dangers, difficulties and accidents. At the recent launching of a submarine at the famous Germania Wharf a disaster occurred. The submarine was released and glided down the slip with increasing speed. When it was quite impossible to check it the spectators saw lying right across the slips either a crowbar or other iron implement. They could only watch and wait for the impact. The vessel struck the obstacle, bounded up, and then fell upside down in the water. Twelve men were drowned.

The breathing space which Germany thinks may possibly result from the peace talk, even though without any definite result, would just now be invaluable to Germany for completing her plans. Those placing faith in the submarines are naturally displeased with the peace offer of the German Government. They explain the peace offer by saying that Germany is forced to make the offer owing to a very urgent plea from Austria, who is unable to continue the struggle, being weary and exhausted.

instant, Civil Service Company; On duty 7th instant, Artillery Battery; On duty 8th instant, Belcher's "6" Section; On duty 9th instant, Centre Section M.G.C. Company; On duty 10th instant, Right Section M.G.C. Company.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th instant, Lieut. Wall.

Rifle League.

The undersigned members will represent the Corps versus the Police on Sunday 11th instant at 2.30 p.m., King's Park Range:—O.S.M. Duncan, Sgt. Bradbury, Sgt. Macak, Corp. Martin, Corp. Northery, Gunner Sorby, Gr. Labrum, Gr. Green, Services:—Lieut. Corp. Edmonds, and Pte. H. West.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

Position at the End of November.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of November, 1916:—

Revenue and Expenditure.  
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st October, 1916. ... \$1,606,450.33  
Revenue from 1st to 30th November, 1916. ... 1,091,302.78  
Expenditure from 1st to 30th November, 1916. ... 739,111.35  
Balance. .... \$1,958,641.78

Assets and Liabilities on the 30th November, 1916.  
Deposits not Available. .... \$821,923.17  
House Service Account. .... 3,481.94  
Drafts on Crown Agents. .... 627,775.70  
Postal Agencies. .... 7,750.82

Total Liabilities. .... 1,460,931.63  
Balance. .... \$1,958,641.78

Total. .... \$3,419,573.39

ASSETS.  
Subsidiary Coins. .... \$539,977.95  
Advances. .... 113,974.42  
Interest. .... 36,850.00

Crown Agents' Deposit Account. .... 1,304,477.72  
Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.) .... 269,949.31

Unallocated Stores, (Railway). .... 117,785.88  
Balance, Bank. .... 1,002,617.80

Crown Agents' Current Account. .... 13,132.88  
Exchange. .... 807.47

Total. .... \$3,419,573.39

## INSURANCE COMPANY REPORT.

In regard to the China Hong Nin Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the Gazette publishes the following report of the Registrar of Companies upon the Valuation and report of Mr. H. E. Start, E.I.B.A., for the five years ending March 20, 1915:—

The valuation balance sheet, which is based on the Company's balance sheet made up to the 20th March, 1915, shows Liabilities \$1,048,756.55 and assets \$843,044.02, a deficiency in assets of \$205,712.53. In the valuation balance sheet the house properties owned by the Company are valued at \$458,697.47, the price paid for them by the Company. I have, however, been supplied with a valuation of these properties as on the 20th March, 1915, made by Mr. A. G. Hewlett, Lic. E.I.B.A., which gives their then value as being \$637,000, an increase of \$148,902.53. This valuation, if correct, reduces the deficiency in assets to \$56,810.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## HOUSE FED CAPONS

## CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR.—TRY THEM.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## RACE SEASON 1917.

FAIRALL & CO.  
ARE SHOWING NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,  
Suitable for the Race Season.

## VICTORIA

TO-NIGHT.

9th and 10th Episode of the

## "IRON CLAW."

WHO IS THE LAUGHING MASK.

The greatest success ever seen in a Cinematograph.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Hongkong and China District.

Orders for week ending February 10, issued by Mr. E. Ralphs, state:—

Parades.

I.M.C.A. Division.—Company Drill and Stretcher Drill daily at 8 p.m. Dress: drill order.

Saiyipeng Division.—Company Drill and Stretcher Drill on Wednesday the 7th inst. at 2.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Victoria Division.—Company Drill Tuesday the 6th inst. at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mr. Jensen, Australian Minister for the Navy, has issued a report showing that two months ago the electric wires of the cruiser *Brisbane* were deliberately cut by unknown persons. He gave instructions for instant dismissal of any workmen belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World.

I. W. W. Not Wanted.

Monday the 5th inst., and Friday the 9th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

All Divisions will parade on Sunday, the 11th inst. Fall in at the Law Courts at 8.40 a.m. Uniform:—Helmets, bayonets (fitted); waterbottles (filled), shorts and puttees. Stretchers will be required.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.



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EMPEROR OF ASIA 15 Feb.	Monteagle ... ... ... 14 Apr.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan ... 28 Mar.	Empress of Japan ... 23 May.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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215

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L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Tenerife and VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane....	Awa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 7th Feb., at noon. WED., 14th Feb., at noon.
C'UTTA via Spore, F'ang & Rangoor.		
BOMBAY via Spore, Malacca & C'bo...	Tenshin Maru Capt. Shirai T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe ....	Iijo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	TUES., 6th Feb., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Terunaka T. 16,000	MON., 12th Feb., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR., 10th Feb., at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		
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Steamer From Expected or about with leave on for

Tjikini ... 3rd Feb. SHANGHAI

Tjibodas ... 7th Feb. KOBE

All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passenger.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer Arrive Hongkong from Australia. Leave Hongkong for Australia.

Tjikini ...

Tjibodas ...

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiching | W. C. Passmore | TUE 3, 6th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Haihong | J. W. Evans | FRI, 9th Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

MANILA ... Yuensang Mon., 5th Feb. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... Choyang Tues., 6th Feb. at d'light.

HAIPHONG ... Taksang Tues., 6th Feb. at d'light.

SHANGHAI ... Kwongsang Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light.

SHAL, Kobe & Moji ... Kutsang Wed., 7th Feb. at d'light.

MANILA ... Loongsang Sat., 10th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Haiphong, connecting with the American mail service, and the right tick is obtainable for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Haiphong.

THROUGH HAIPHONG:—Sailings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at all ports when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Ten sailings per month between Hongkong and Sarawak by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cuxi.

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All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination port their Photograph and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

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Java.

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General Manager.

Telephone No.



## OPEN BOATS.

## The New "Sea-Warfare."

Mr. Alfred Noyes writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:

The victims of the "open boat" system do not all die as quickly as the women and children of the Lusitania; but "civilisation" is much too big and busy to keep count of the numerous obscure murders of the innocent and helpless at sea. We are told that their deaths are "untraceable." We are not told whether any "place of safety" had been arranged for the crew of the Merton Abbey; but her master was approved at Seattle, Tacoma, Panama and Rio Janeiro by certain mysterious agents and received some of money if his steamer never arrived in France. This is the new warfare. When he refused he was threatened with a place of eternal safety for his own personal benefit. And Robert Louis Stevenson used to be reproached by the "crickets" for his "romantic" aloofness from the realities of our ordered life! My only criticism to-day is that Stevensonian romance, constructed quite squarely by a contemporary, in an inn at Rio Janeiro looks uncommonly like the bloodiest kind of murder.

One of the most curious methods of treating the crew of an attacked merchant ship is revealed in the case of the s.s. La Belle France. On January 31, 1916, she left Port Said for Dieppe, via Algiers, with a cargo of rapeseed, linseed and barley from Karachi. She was unarmed, for offence or defence. All went well till 2 p.m. on February 1, when without any warning, the ship was struck by a torpedo on the starboard side in the way of the cross bunker holds. She listed heavily to starboard at once, and made much water, the hatches from No. 2 and the cross bunker holds being burst open.

All hands were promptly called to the boat-stations, where the boats had already been swung out in case of attack. No. 1 life-boat on the starboard side was then found to be broken by the concussion and useless. International lawyers may well take note of this very common aspect of these attacks on merchant shipping.

The ship was listing more and more heavily, and all hands were ordered to the port side boats, two of which were lowered by the master and officers. The lascars were ordered to keep close alongside the ship, but they became panic-stricken in the face of the new "frightfulness" and cast off from the ship without orders. The master and three other officers jumped into the boats from the deck. The chief officer, who was standing by the falls, and chief engineer, who was stopping the engines, were left on board as the boats drifted away.

The chief officer dived overboard and was picked up by No. 3 boat. The chief engineer, being unable to swim, remained on board till, as the vessel righted herself, he succeeded in getting into No. 2 starboard boat, which was partly lowered. After about half an hour he was picked up by No. 3 boat.

No. 4 boat, in the meantime, had capsized. Some of the crew were swimming, and others were clinging to her bottom. The submarine rose to the surface, came alongside, and picked up these men. No. 3 boat was then called alongside the submarine by the officer in command, and was ordered to stand by. The officer of the submarine took his revolver and threatened to shoot both crews if they came nearer.

At this moment four trawlers were seen on the horizon, and the submarine, in sublime oblivious of the shivering men it had just haulled on to its deck, dived with the whole bunch of them still standing there, and left them to flounder to the surface as best they could. Some of them were saved by No. 2 boat, but 10 were drowned, a good many being sucked down by the diving submarine. A delay of a very few seconds, of course, would have made it possible to save them all. But the whole affair throws a curious light on the German methods. It might be described as the tempering of

## PIANO RECITAL.

## Programme for Monday's Concert.

The following is the programme of the piano recital to be given at Government House on Monday evening at 9.15 p.m. (by kind permission of H.E. the Governor) in aid of the H. K. Women's War Work Association. The programmes, which will have analytical notes, will be sold in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund:

1. Ballade in F minor Chapin.  
2. Break of Day Sanderson.  
Now sleeps the crimson petal Quiller.  
Mrs Galloway.  
3. Sphinx Scott.  
Hunting Song Isaac.  
Reflets dans l'eau Debussy.  
Concert Study Beranger.  
Reverie Vieuxtemps.  
Mrs Balcan.  
5. Rhapsody Soziet.  
Dreamer's Tales (No. 3) Peterkin.  
Humoresque Dvorak.  
La Campanella List.  
6. Lullaby Deinman Fuller.  
Dawn of Joy Mrs Galloway.  
7. Ballade York Bowen.  
Bonnard Bridge.  
Intermezzo in Octaves Leschetitzky.  
The accompanists are Mrs. Frank Austin and Miss E. O. mund.

The recital is open to all music-lovers, and, at the conclusion, refreshments will be kindly provided by His Excellency.

## Benefit Matinee.

Owing to the Police Reserve Parade on the 8th inst., the benefit matinee at the Hongkong Theatre in aid of the Portuguese School, advertised to take place on that day, will be held on the 5th instant.

mercy with callousness; and reminds one of the nonsense world of Edward Lear, whose creatures regarded one another with affectionate disgust.

The most excessive caution could hardly have regarded this action as necessary to the safety of the "U" boat; for the trawlers, at this time, were many miles away, black dots on the horizon. It seems to be one of the many examples of a curious whimsicality that breaks (by way of reaction, perhaps) through the systematic soul of the German. He has carried his logic to the point of madness and, perhaps, some law of compensation demands that it should be effected by an equally insane capriciousness. There seems to be no other explanation of the gorme-like cruelties that have crept out of his once music-haunted mountains. On one occasion a temporarily merciful commander kindly offered to tow some open boats, which had been damaged and were leaking badly, into a place of safety. He saw some air-craft in the distance, after the boats had been made fast; and he promptly dived with the boats behind him, not even waiting to cast loose. It was only after a frantic struggle and wild hacking with knives at tangled ropes in blind whirlpools that these men escaped with their lives.

It becomes more and more difficult, however, in a world-war that seems to have grown too big for the human intellect, to keep more than a few of the facts before us at one time. One finds, over and over again, well-meaning people who shudder at those hideous aspects of the matter, but are content to regard them as a part of the new "sea-warfare." They are unable to retain, apparently, more than half a dozen ideas simultaneously; unable to realise that all this has no relation whatsoever to "warfare"; that these men were non-combatants on merchant ships; and that, in a great many cases, they were the citizens and the ships of neutral countries. Nobody who can retain all these facts, simultaneously, can come to any other conclusion than that the charge is one of wilful murder on the high seas. Undoubtedly our world has grown too big for us.

It is difficult to imagine what must be the sensations of some of those merchant sailors, men who have been occupying their business in fishing or coasting-trades, and suddenly find themselves involved by all these strange new devilries.

## GEORGES CARPENTIER.

## The True Story of His American Offer.

Fantastic stories are going round the world, says the *Sporting Chronicle*, concerning Georges Carpentier and his future projects and boxing contests. Our American conference, always wide awake for sensationalism, have, of course, set the pace by printing enormous headings stating: "Carpentier to Meet Willard," or "A Carpenter-Moran Contest for France." We are not told whether any "place of safety" had been arranged for the crew of the Merton Abbey; but her master was approved at Seattle, Tacoma, Panama and Rio Janeiro by certain mysterious agents and received some of money if his steamer never arrived in France. This is the new warfare. When he refused he was threatened with a place of eternal safety for his own personal benefit.

And Robert Louis Stevenson used to be reproached by the "crickets" for his "romantic" aloofness from the realities of our ordered life! My only criticism to-day is that Stevensonian romance, constructed quite squarely by a contemporary, in an inn at Rio Janeiro looks uncommonly like the bloodiest kind of murder.

The accompanists are Mrs. Frank Austin and Miss E. O. mund.

The recital is open to all music-lovers, and, at the conclusion, refreshments will be kindly provided by His Excellency.

## MASTERY OF THE AIR.

## R. F. C. as Times Stronger Since August 1914.

Important recommendations are made in the report of Mr. Justice Baillache's Committee, who sat at Westminster Hall last summer to investigate charges which had been made in Parliament and elsewhere with regard to the administration of the Royal Flying Corps. The principal recommendations are:

That the equipment of the Royal Flying Corps should be separated from the executive command.

That one equipment department should be established, charged with the equipment of both the Army and Navy flying services.

One difficulty experienced before the war, states the report, was in obtaining money for development and equipment of the service, another was the decision not to build large non-rigid airships, and the transfer of the few small airships we had to the Navy against General Henderson's wishes, in January 1914.

The Royal Flying Corps has multiplied more than twenty-fold since the beginning of the war, and its growth continues.

The report concludes with the following high tribute to the Royal Flying Corps:

The task of fault-finding, always unpleasant, became more and more disagreeable to us as we proceeded with our inquiries.

When we look back to the Royal Flying Corps at the outbreak of war setting out with its 100 or so pilots, its 65 aeroplanes for the front, and with its 20 serviceable ones at home for training; when we remember that none of its engines were of British design, and that it was dependent on the goodwill of our Allies, the French, for much of its material; and when we see it now increased out of all recognition in numbers and efficiency of its aeroplanes, with their vastly improved engines, its ability to rely on British manufacturers to supply its needs, its training schools, its aerodromes, its equipment, its pilots and observers, its army of mechanics, it seems as though the Royal Flying Corps is a new creation.

It, however, had no effect on Decamps, if I can judge by the negligent way he treated the matter. "There was only one answer to make," spoke Francois in reply to my query. "A negative one. Of course, I am very sorry to disappoint our American friends once again, and I said so in my answer to Rickard and McCracken. But you know Carpenter is far too busy directing the fire of our big guns, in order to kill as many Boches as he can, and end the war quickly to worry about boxing contests at the present time.

"If it were possible Carpenter would be only too pleased to engage in a serious scrap. His fists have been itching him for months, but duty before all. The war will not last for ever, and when it is over we shall have all the time we want to meet Dillon and even Jess Willard, for Carpenter intends bidding for the world's championship. I firmly believe that in the space of four years after the end of the war George will wear the crown, and you can say so in your letter to England if you like. He is not putting on much weight, but his hands are sound as they never were before. I can tell you now that they gave us much anxious moments when preparing for Joe Jeannette and Gene Smith."

The recommendation that the equipment of the R.F.C. should be separated from the executive command states:

General Henderson's position as commander responsible for the corps as a fighting arm, and at the same time responsible as Director-General of Military Aerodynamics for its equipment, is an impossible position for anyone to fill, now that the R.F.C. has grown to its present dimensions, and especially in view of its probable further growth.

Other recommendations of the Committee are:

Continued existence of the Royal Aircraft Factory is essential. "If the Equipment Department of military aerodynamics were divorced from the Royal Flying Corps, much of the trade jealousy of the Royal Aircraft Factory would, we hope, disappear."

Observers should receive promotion without having to become pilots. A corps of observers should be formed with a regular establishment, graded for promotion among themselves.

With regard to the combination of the R.A.F. engine with the B.E. 2C aeroplane, the Air Committee note that the three airships which were brought down in flames on the nights of September 2, September 23 and October 1 last were brought down by pilots flying B.E. 2C machines fitted with R.A.F. engines.

## SAVAGE MURDER OF BRITISH SAILORS.

## Deliberately Shelled by German Submarine.

The degree of savagery which the Germans have attained in their submarine policy of sinking merchant ships at night would appear, an Admiralty announcement recently issued states, to have reached its climax in the sinking of the British steamer Westminister, proceeding in ballast from Torre Annunziata to Port Said.

On December 13 this vessel was attacked by a German submarine without warning, when 180 miles from the nearest land and struck by two torpedoes in quick succession, which killed four men. She sank in four minutes.

This ruthless disregard of the rules of international law was followed by a deliberate attempt to murder the survivors. The officers and crew, while effecting their escape from the sinking ship in boats, were shelled by the submarine at a range of 3,000 yards.

The Royal Flying Corps has multiplied more than twenty-fold since the beginning of the war, and its growth continues.

The master and chief engineer were killed outright, and their boat sank. The second and third engineer and three of the crew were not picked up and are presumed to have been drowned.

Great Britain, in common with all other civilised nations, regards the sinking without warning of merchant ships with detestation; but, in view of the avowed policy of the German Government and their refusal to consider the protests of neutrals, it is recognised that mere protests are unavailing.

The captain of the German submarine must, however, have satisfied himself as to the effectiveness of his two torpedoes, and yet proceeded to carry on in cold blood as act of murder which could not possibly be justified by any urgency of war, and can only be regarded in the eyes of the world as a further proof of the degradation of German honour.

## MUGWUMPS AND MEDICOS.

## War Office's Treatment of Military Hospital Doctors.

## Says John Bell:

More than once we have referred to the War Office's scurvy refusal of recognition of the doctors in charge of military hospitals at home. It ought to be obvious to the uniformed officials who sit

there in cushioned ease and lay down their petty little laws and regulations for others, that the doctors in home military hospitals are performing national service infinitely more valuable than their own. Yet these officials, glorified by their uniform and dressed in a little brief authority, will not grant even honorary and temporary commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps to Army hospital doctors. Take a single case as an instance of many.

Up in the North there is a certain military hospital containing five hundred beds, generally full. It is in sole charge of a resident doctor, who relinquished a lucrative practice he had worked up during ten years in order to help the sick and wounded boys. He served abroad with the French army and retired with the rank of Major. All this notwithstanding, he is refused an honorary R.A.M.C. commission during his service in this military hospital.

Why? Because the uniformed and commissioned red-tapers of the War Office say they do not grant Army commissions for local services.

Isn't it mean; isn't it petty? Did ever gods cookie or assess bairn in so pitiful a jargon as these soft-seated rattlepates? What is a local service? What service can be more local, more unessential and dispensable, than theirs?

What service can be less local, less dispensable, than that of an Army hospital doctor who night and day is devoting his knowledge to relieve the sufferings of our soldiers and bring them back to life and health? You might clearly see that the whole uniformed commission gang of War Office blockheads add it wouldn't matter a row of pink to anybody. That cannot be said of the doctors they work and spoil.

Derby Chief. Mile and a quarter.—37.2/5; 1.16; 1.52; 3.7; last half 1.15.

Australian Chief. Mile.—35.2/5; 1.14.6; 2.18; last quarter 32.2/5.

Windsor Dahlia. Mile and a quarter.—36; 1.13.4/5; 1.50; 2.23.2/5; 2.54.2/5; last quarter 31.2/5.

Triumphant Dahlia. Mile.—36.2/5; 1.13.4/5; 1.43.3/5; 2.18; last quarter 33.2/5.

Goliath. Mile; 3.2/5; 1.14.2/5; 1.44.2/5; last quarter 30.2/5.

Old Dahlia. Mile and a half.—37; 1.12.2/5; 1.49; 2.21; 2.52.4/5; last quarter 31.2/5.

King. Mile.—35.2/5; 1.13.4/5; 1.50; 2.23.2/5; last quarter 33.2/5.

Sandy. Mile and a half.—40.2/5; 1.17.2/5; 1.54; 2.26; 3.02.5/5; 3.40.4/5; last quarter 31.2/5.

Giant Dahlia. Mile and a half.—36; 1.13.4/5; 1.50; 2.23.2/5; last quarter 33.2/5.

## THE RACES.

## This Morning's Work at Happy Valley.

There was a large attendance of interested persons at the Racecourse this morning, when most of the ponies were given trial runs. Again some very good times were clocked, the two outstanding performances of the Derby Griffins being those of Herolini, who, after a mile and a half, covered the last quarter in 30.4/5 sec., and Silver streak, who went a mile and three-quarters, doing the last quarter in 30.4/5 sec.

Under the new conditions employers are required to add a true copy of the list of the recruiting officer during the first week in every calendar month with a written report showing any alterations and additions. The recruiting officer to whom these particulars are to be sent is the recruiting officer for the locality in which the persons included in the list are employed.

The form in use for posting the lists in accordance with the Regulation may be used for making the copy of the list, and is obtainable on application of post offices.

Attention is also directed to the new Regulation 41 AA, under which every person who, in Great Britain, employs any man who has attained the age of 18 and has not attained the age of 21 in any establishment, whether manufacturing or otherwise, as defined in Section 9 of the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act 1916, is carried on, must deliver, within 24 hours after the man is taken into employment, the particulars in writing concerning him, which are specified in the table of list annexed to Regulation 41 A.

These particulars must be delivered to the recruiting officer for the locality in which the premises are situated. The particulars will not, for the present, be required from establishments solely engaged in shipbuilding or ship-repairing.

Failure to comply with these regulations or the giving of false information is an offence punishable by imprisonment and a fine up to £100.

Another regulation gives the right to the competent naval or military authority or his agent to enter premises at which information as to employees is required, and to make inspections and examinations in order to test the accuracy of the returns made. If any person obstructs or impedes the inspector or gives false answers to questions, or fails to produce books or documents for inspection he is guilty of an offence.

Employers are also warned against writing letters direct to soldiers on active service or to their officers urging the return of the men in order that they may return to their employers. Such interference is opposed to the maintenance of discipline, has an unsettling effect on the men, and is also open to other serious objections. Under a new order this is a punishable offence. This restriction does not apply to communications with or by a Government department.

## RECORD OF MEN OF MILITARY AGE.

## Employers to File Lists to Recruiting Authority.

Further duties are imposed on employers of men of military age, the Secretary of the War Office announces, by an amendment of Defence of the Realm Regulation 41 A, which requires the posting up of lists of male employees of military age and provides for the keeping of a record of such men who have not been employed for more than a week.

Under the new conditions employers are required to add a true copy of the list of the recruiting officer during the first week in every calendar month with a written report showing any alterations and additions.

The recruiting officer to whom these particulars are to be sent is the recruiting officer for the locality in which the persons included in the list are employed.

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## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

10-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	Elizabeth to Date	Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
<b>Banks.</b>									
ca. \$720	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	700	{ Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 2/1; subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 paid 14/8/16.
n. \$375	Marine Insurances. Canton Ins. Office, Ld.....	10,000	£250	50	427 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	375	{ Final of £7 making £25. n/c 1914, and interim of £18 8/- c. 1915.
n. £150	North China Ins. Co., Ld....	10,000	£15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	150	{ Final Div. of 15% making 27% for year ending 30/6/16
n. \$900	Union Ins. S'ty of Cton, Ld.	12,400	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	4860	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1914 and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915
n. ex \$738255	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld....	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	240	{ Final of \$15 making \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915
n. \$155	Fire Insurances. China Fire Ins. Co., Ld....	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 April	168	152	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1914
n. \$375	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld....	8,000	\$250	60	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	367	\$27 for 1914
<b>Shipping.</b>									
b. \$116	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	all	104 Dec.	284 Mar.	137	106	{ Div. \$1. Bonus \$3. making in all \$14. for year ending 30/6/16 paid 26/9/16
sa. \$20%	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	80,000	\$15	all	23½ May	19 Dec.	24	17½	\$125 for year ending 31/12/16 Pending.
s. & sa. \$131	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navig. Deferred Traction Co., Ld.... Preferred	{ 60,000 £5 { 60,000 £5 } all	172 Dec.	62½ Jan.	190 171	{ Int. Div. 3/- on Prof. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year end- ing 30/6/16, at exch. 2/1/ paid 11/8/16.			
n. \$414					117 Dec.	80 Dec.	142 110		
n. 106/-	Shell T'port & T'ng Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6 June	75/ Jan.	112/6	86/6	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon 23) mak- ing in all 7/- for year 1915 \$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.16
n. \$34	Star Ferry Company, Ld....	40,000	\$10	all	93½ Oct.	23 July	41	34	{ \$12 for 1915 First year
sa. \$126	Refineries. China S. Refining Co., Ld....	20,000	\$100	all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	100	\$12 for 1915
n. \$40	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000	P.50	all		41	30½		
<b>Mining.</b>									
n. 36/-	Kailan Mining Admin'tion. Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.....	1,000,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	36/9	26/-	{ Final Div. of 1/- nett making in all 2/- a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No 8.)
s. \$240		200,000	£1	all	4.40 Mar.	2.40 Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/2 for 1909
n. 31/6	Tronch Mines Ltd.....	160,000	£1	all	25/- Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6	27/-	{ 1/- interim making 3/- for a/c 1916 paid 25/10/16
n. 32/9	Ural Caspians.....	796,666	£1	all	43/- April	25/- Jan.	38/9	31/-	{ Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
b. \$861	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$50	all	62 Oct.	65 April	66½	71	{ Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916, Pending.
s. \$158	H.K. & W. D. Co. Ld.....	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	155	78	Int. \$2 paid 9/11/16
s. t. 87	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld....	55,700	t.100	all	63½ Sept.	49 July	92½	59	Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
n. t. 82	S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100	all	100 Dec.	80 April	93	81	Tls. 3 for 1915
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>									
s. \$112	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.....	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	107	{ \$3 for 1/2 year ending 31.12.16 Pending.
n. \$914	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103½ Dec.	105½	91½	{ Final Div. of \$3½ making \$7 for year ending 31/12/16 Pending.
b. \$7	H'phrey's Estate & F. Co. Ld.	150,000	\$10	all	7½ Jan.	6 July	7.10	6.40	50 cents for 1916. Pending.
s. \$35	K'long Land & B'ing Co., Ld.	6,000	\$50	all	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	35	2½ for 1915
n. t. 86	Shanghai Lands.....	78,000	t.50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	85	{ Int. Div. of 6% for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16 paid 27/7/16.
s. \$74	West Point Building Co., Ld.	12,500	\$50	all	68½ Mar.	77 Dec.	90	74	{ Final Div. of £1.25 making £1.25 for year ending 31/12/16. Pending.
s. \$93	H'kong Central Estates..... Cotton Mills.	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	93	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16. Pending.
n. t. 145	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	t.50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	130	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
n. t. 134	Kung Yik.....	75,000	t.10	all	162 July	113 Feb.	164	111	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.15
n. t. 80	Lau Kong Mow.....	8,000	t.100	all	90½ Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913
n. t. 118	Shanghai Cottons.....	40,000	t.50	all	100 May.	77 Jan.	125	81	{ Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16 7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
n. t. 51	Yangtszepoous..... Miscellaneous.	175,000	t.5	all	6½ Oct.	63½ Dec.	61	43½	{ 7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
s. \$8.00	China Borneo Company, Ld.	60,000	\$12	all	11½ Apr.	9½ May	10.35	8.00	72 cents for 1915
b. \$4.50	Cains Light, Power Co., Ld.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90	4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.06
b. \$8.90	China Provt. L. & M. Co. Ld.	125,000	\$10	all	7½ Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	8.40	70 cts. for 1915
n. \$254	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	60,000	7½	6	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	25½	63 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 22/8/16
b. \$49	Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	400,000	\$10	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10	8.65	60 cts. for 1915. 31/10/16
b. \$160	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	36½ Feb.	55	43	\$2.25 for year 29/2/16
n. \$843	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.....	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	158	{ Int. Div. of \$2 for 1/4 year end- ing 30/6/16 paid 22/8/16
b. & sa. \$7.20	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5½	{ Int. Div. of \$1 for 1/4 year end- ing 30/6/16 paid 23/8/16
n. t. 20	Langkats.....	260,000	g.10	all	43½ May	35 Mar.	40½	20	Tls. 1 for 1915
n. \$10	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	22,000	\$10	all	10½ Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	9½	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
n. \$1	Do. (New)	50,000	\$10	all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00	60 cts.	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16
n. \$31	Steam Laundry Co., Ld....	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.80	3½	\$1.25 per share for year end- ing 31.12.16. Pending.
b. \$164	Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	27,723	\$10	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	14	70 cts. for 1915
b. \$63	Watson and Co., Ld.....	90,000	\$10	all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
b. \$6	William Powell, Limited...	21,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7½	5½	\$2 for 1915
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post.....	6,000	\$25	all	28	28	29	28	
n. \$93	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ld.	7,808	\$10	all	10	9½			

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers Princes Building, HONKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FEB. 2, 1917.

MY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their report, dated Friday, the 2nd of February, state:—  
Our last report was dated the 26th of January, since when the Jantary Settlement has been satisfactorily negotiated. The local market is still on the dull side, and not much improvement is to be looked for till money becomes easier. Owing to the further advance in exchange, more investment stocks have come on the market, but there is very little enquiry, and reduced rates would in most cases be accepted.

The Shanghai market remains lifeless. Shanghai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 118, but other stocks are unchanged. Plantation rubber is quoted at 2/11, market very steady. The Keopas, Limited, have declared an interim dividend of 15%.

**BANKS.**—Sales are reported at \$720.

**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—Sales of Unions have been made at \$900. Hongkong Fires are on offer at \$375, and Cantons at the same rate, and less would doubtless be accepted.

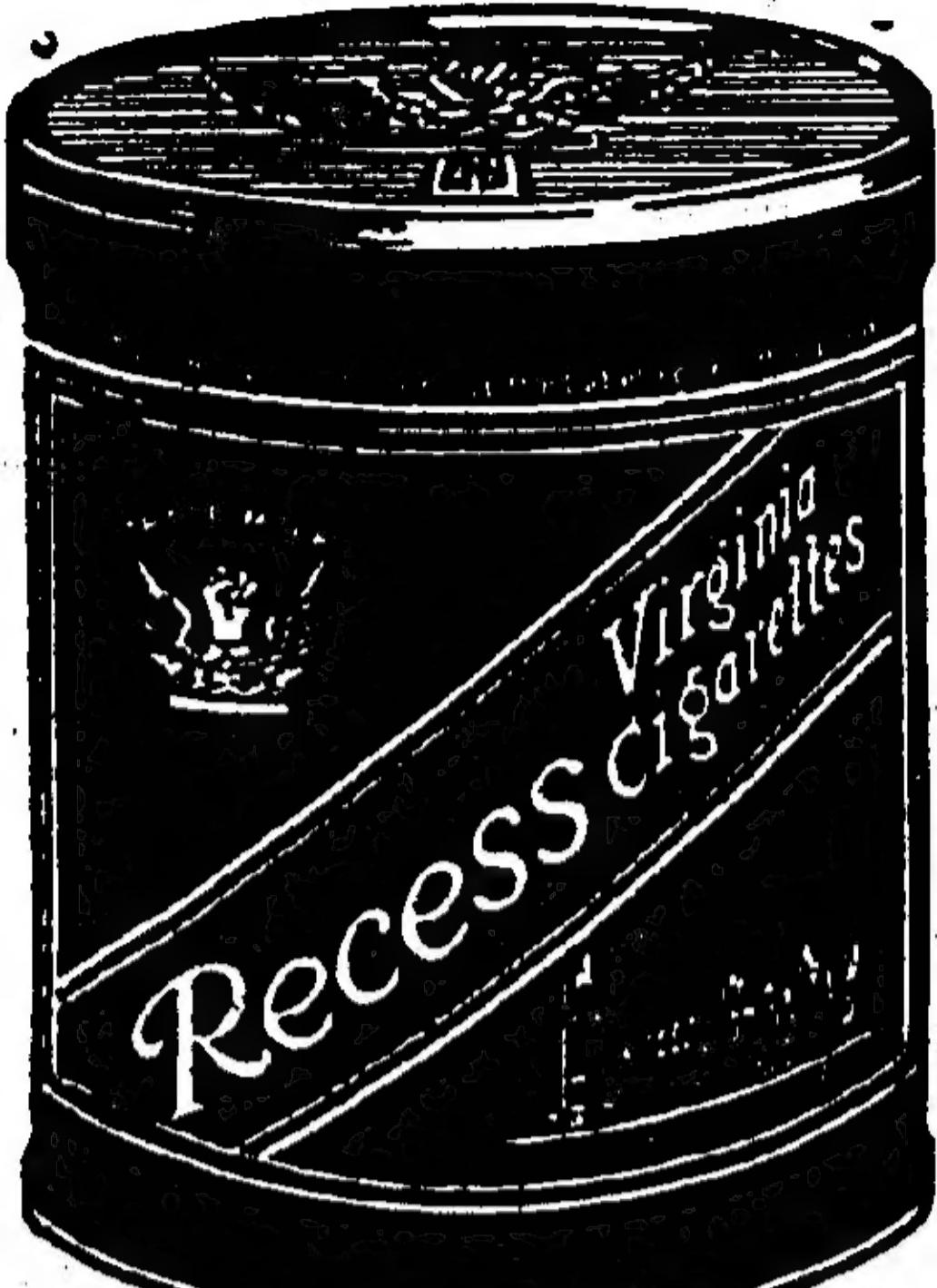
**SHIPPIING.**—Donglases, after sales at \$115, \$116½ and \$117, have buyers at the close at \$116½. Business has been done forward at \$121 April, and more shares are wanted at this rate. Deferred Indexes have been placed at \$132, but close weaker with sellers at \$131.

Star Ferries are on offer at \$34, and Steamboats have been done at \$20½ and \$20.

## NOTICES.

**"RECESS"**

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

**WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LTD.**

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER  
FLEET, HONGKONG  
AGENCY.THE office of this Agency has  
this day been removed to  
St. George's Building, Second  
Floor, R.M. No. 5, (Entrance  
from Chater Road).THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND  
FINANCE CO. LTD.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February, to the 12th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered:

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS  
& SON.

General Managers.

## EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents  
promptly executed at lowest  
cash prices for all British and  
Continental goods, including  
Books and Stationery,  
Boots, Shoes and Leather,  
Chemicals and Druggists,  
Sundries,  
China, Earthenware and Glass-  
ware,  
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,  
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,  
Jewellery, Plate and Watches.  
Photographic & Optical Goods.  
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,  
etc., etc.Commission 2½% to 5%.  
Trade Discounts allowed.  
Special Quotations on Demand.  
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.  
Consignments of Produce sold  
on Account.WILLIAM WILSON & SONS  
(Established 1814)  
15 ADDINGTON LANE, LONDON E.C.  
Cable Address: "Anasiva" London.

## IMPRESS ON YOUR MIND

THAT IN  
"PRIMO" BEER

there is a food value as well as beverage enjoyment, for three reasons:

1.—Primo beer is beer that is always uniform in quality; never varies.

2.—It is a product of the most carefully selected and highest ingredients harmoniously used, the result of many years' experience.

3.—The hops have a nerve-soothing value. The malt not only has food value, but is, of all foods, one of the most quickly and easily turned by digestion into nourishment. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,  
16, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT,

AUCTIONEER, SHARE AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

## PUBLIC AUCTION

of  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong to be sold by order of the Mortgagors by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,  
the 6th day of February, 1917.  
at 3 o'clock p.m.By  
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer,  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.The Property consists of:—  
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT NO. 25. Together with the messuages and premises thereon—known as Nos. 6 and 7 Fraya East and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Queen's Road, East Victoria aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of 999 years from the 9th day of July 1844 created therein by a Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 14th day of July 1882 and made between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part and Lee Yune Wa of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants and conditions therein reserved and contained.

Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent \$424.84.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
6, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
Solicitors for the Vendor.  
or toMR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th Februry, 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at Messrs. Jebens & Co.'s offices,  
Queen's Road Central.

A Quantity of Office Furniture comprising:—

Teak desks and writing tables,  
chairs, cupboards, showcases,  
copying presses, clocks, elctric  
fans and lamps, etc., etc.

Also

4 Steel Safes.  
8 Typewriters (Underwood and  
others).

1 Duplicator.

On view from Tuesday, the  
6th February.Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th Februry, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture  
Comprising:—Teak hatstand, writing tables,  
teak bookcases, blackwood over-  
mantel, jardinières & stools,  
engravings ornaments, carpets,  
etc., etc.Teak extension dining table,  
teak sideboard with bevelled  
mirrors, dinner wagon, ice  
chest, dinner service, glassware,  
etc., etc.Double brass & brass mounted  
iron bedsteads, teak single and  
double wardrobes with glass  
doors, teak dressing tables,  
marble top washstands, toilet  
crockery, Shanghai baths, etc.,  
etc.Also  
1 Cottage Piano by Weiden-  
lauser.1 Grand Piano by Steinway  
& Sons.And  
A Consignment of Household  
Linens comprising Damask table  
cloths, napkins, face and bath  
towels, cotton sheets, pillow  
cases, cushion covers, white lace  
curtains, etc.On view from Tuesday,  
the 6th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## POST OFFICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming  
Mails will not be advertised in future.  
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS  
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,  
8.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shataukok, S.atin and Sheungshui.—  
Week days, 4 p.m.Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,  
Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.Canton, Semau and Wuchow.—Week  
days, 7.30 p.m., Registration 5 p.m., Let-  
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Macau.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.Kwungmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.Namtan and Sanmei.—Week days,  
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN  
BRANCH P.O.Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
1.30 p.m.Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;  
9.30 p.m.Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.Shek El.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-  
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.Kauking.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except  
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,  
6 p.m.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 2, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees  
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches,  
tenths and hundredths.2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees  
Fahrenheit.3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation  
the Humidity of air saturated with moisture  
being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached  
cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g  
gloomy, h hall, l lightning, m overcast, n  
passing showers, o squally, r rain, s snow,  
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Kyoto M., Jap. ss. 1,617, Sone, 2nd Feb.  
—Amoy, 1st Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.Taipei M., Jap. ss. 2,01, Horiochi, 2nd  
Feb.—Cairns, 27th Jan. Coal—  
M. B. K.Hanoi, Fr. ss. 739, Morvan, 3rd Feb.—  
Alphonse, 2nd Feb. Gen.—A. R.  
Marty.Manapouri, Br. ss. 1,490, Wilson, 3rd Feb.—  
Saigon, 30th Jan. Rice—  
Chinese.Takang, Br. ss. 927, Matthews, 3rd Feb.—  
Haiphong, 2nd Feb. Gen.—J. M.  
& Co.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted  
American Sweets & Fry's  
Chocolates.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous  
Day On date On date

at p.m. at a.m. at p.m.

Barometer 30.10 30.12 30.11

Temperature 61 53 59

Humidity 61 53 65

Wind Direction E E E

Wind Force 4 4 3

Weather b o o

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest temp. Temperature on the

Lowest " " "

E.H. Observatory, February 2, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast  
for to-morrow will be found  
on a Second Extra.On the 2nd at 1315—No return from  
Japanese stations. Pressure has increased  
moderately at Vladivostock and slightly  
over N.E. China. It has decreased slightly  
from N. Formosa to Haiphong, and is  
nearly stationary elsewhere.The anticyclonic appears to be stationary.  
Fresh & moderate monsoon is  
indicated over the China Sea.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.  
Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches,  
against an average of 1.54 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

N.E. winds strong to moderate;

fair.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock... N.E. winds strong.

2 Formosa Channel... N.E. winds strong.

3 South coast of China be- The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be- E. winds, between H.K. and Hainan... moderate.

Calm Coast Meteorological Register.

February 2, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Dew Point. Winds.

Vostock 6a 30.23 0 n 6 b

Memuro 6a 29.97 0 n 6 b

Hakodate 6a 30.32 34 81 ne 2 b

Tokio 6a 30.13 48 91 wnw 1 b

Kochi 6a 30.13 54 43 ne 1 b

Nagasaki 6a 30.13 52 70 ons

Kagoshima 6a 30.06 63 ons 6 b